

# The Ottawa Free Trader.

Printed at the Post Office in Ottawa, Illinois, at  
Second Class Mail Matter.

Ottawa, Ill., December 5, 1885.

## The Week.

### Foreign.

The Eastern Question during the week has undergone new complications of so grave a character that a general European war is again regarded as imminent. Bulgaria having driven the Servians out of their country and now occupying a slice of Serbia, has received from the latter proposals for peace. These being unacceptable, Turkey has sent commissioners to Bulgaria to direct in the negotiations for peace, but King Alexander stoutly rejects Turkish intervention, and declares that only the great powers can intervene. Meantime Turkey, in its anxiety to defeat the union between Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria, has offered autonomy to Roumelia—that is, a king of her own, as Bulgaria has, instead of a Turkish governor—Turkey to retain its suzerainty only in Bulgaria, but this the Roumelians also reject, and now Turkey is massing troops on the Roumelian border to enforce its plan, while the Roumelians are preparing to fight and call on Bulgaria for assistance. At the same time Russia intimates to Turkey that the entry of any Turkish troops into Roumelia will be regarded as a casus belli—that is, will bring down Russia on the Turk. And if Russia goes into the fight, then Austria will go in, and then—well, nobody can guess the magnitude of the conflict that must follow.

The British expedition against Burmah has been brought to a speedy and triumphant conclusion. By the 27th the expedition, with very little opposition, came within a few miles of the Burmese capital, and King Theebaw, realizing his inability to successfully oppose Gen. Prendergast, sent him a messenger begging for an armistice. The general's reply was a demand for an immediate surrender of himself, his army and capital, and Theebaw acceded to the terms, the British entering the capital and taking possession on the 28th. The demands of the British, to which Theebaw accedes, are the payment of a war indemnity, the control of all foreign affairs by the English, the revenues to be collected by British agents,—in short the complete control of the country by England as fully as any other of its East India possessions.

The English parliamentary elections during the week have shown as many ups and downs as some of our earlier presidential elections. One day the Tories seem to be carrying all before them and next day the Liberals are in the ascendant. Up to Thursday evening the count stood 262 Liberals, 311 Tories, and 52 Parnellites. This leaves but 73 members still to elect, of whom 28 will probably be Parnellites, and at least half the balance Liberals, leaving the Liberals with a majority of about 40, and leaving also, of course, the balance of power in the hands of the Parnellites. The result is as disheartening to the Liberals as the Tories, for neither party is prepared to enter into such negotiations with Parnell as will secure his permanent support, and the result, it is predicted, will be a stormy but short parliament, with a dissolution and another election within a year.

### Washington.

President Cleveland was very determined up to Saturday to attend the funeral of Vice President Hendricks at Indianapolis on Tuesday, but finally yielded to the persuasion of Senator Edmunds, Speaker Carlisle and others not to subject the country to the risk which any disaster by the way would involve.

The debt for the month shows a decrease of the surplus in the treasury of \$4,887, 198, and constructively an increase of the national debt to that amount. This is offset, however, by an increase for the month of \$4,800,000 of available silver in the treasury.

Congressmen are considerably exercised over the question of the succession to President Cleveland should he be suddenly taken off. As the case now stands, there would be no one to take his place. Congressman Springer and others strongly urge the President to press the immediate passage of the Hoar bill which passed the senate at the last session and only failed in the house for want of time, and which confers the succession, in case of the death of the President and Vice President, on the cabinet officers. The probability is that congress will at once pass the Hoar bill.

Meantime who is to be elected president of the senate, and thus virtually the successor of Hendricks as Vice President? There is considerable diversity of opinion among the Republican senators on the subject, but the present outlook is that Senator Logan will be chosen. Not having been re-elected when the senate adjourned in spring, he was left off of all the committees, and now, aside from his popularity, eminent fitness and other claims, his elevation to the chair would avoid any trouble a re-arrangement of the committees would involve. Last evening it was announced that Senator Logan positively declined the honor.

### The Hendricks Funeral.

The remains of Vice President Hendricks were removed to the state house in Indianapolis on Monday and viewed by over 50,000 people, and in the evening returned to his residence. On Tuesday the entire city was literally draped in mourning. Among the attendants at the funeral were ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur, five cabinet officers, two justices of the supreme court, 16 U. S. Senators, about 50 representatives, the Governors of five states, and at least 50,000 people from all parts of the country. The floral tributes were a

marvel in abundance and artistic design. Bishop Knickerbaker and three other clergymen officiated at the service in St. Paul's church, Rev. Dr. Jenckes delivering the oration. Just before 1 o'clock the cortege formed in four divisions and took up its march to Crown Hill cemetery. The troops were frequently compelled to break into columns of four, and the carriages moved three abreast. Rev. Dr. Jenckes read the committal services as the casket was lowered into a grave lined with blocks of stone. Only the widow and her attendants approached the scene. When they returned to the Hendricks residence it was found devoid of all the floral tributes and resplendent with grate fires, under orders from a committee of ladies. Bells were tolled at a thousand points throughout the country, and memorial services were held in many of the leading cities. Special trains were run to Indianapolis on fourteen roads, and the number of strangers arriving in that city on Thursday is computed at about thirty thousand.

### QUASHING THE INDICTMENTS.

On Monday Judge Blanchard, after listening together with Judge Stipp to a two days' argument, quashed the indictment in one of the conspiracy cases against Willard Gentleman, Chase Fowler and J. Hale Fowler, and in doing so delivered a long opinion. On Tuesday he quashed the other indictment but delivered no opinion. As the decision is on a point of law the FREE TRADER will not attempt to criticize or comment upon it, except to say that the judge's opinion was remarkable and conspicuous for the extreme care manifested not to say anything that could be construed into disapproval of the methods of electioneering adopted by the indicted parties. But while we may have nothing to say of the law of the case, we can properly make a few suggestions upon the moral aspect presented by it.

The law is a great science, which common people never can be made to comprehend, and in the intricacies of which judges and lawyers only are posted. But most of our readers undoubtedly have an idea of what common decency requires, and hence we may be allowed to talk plainly on the subject in hand from that standpoint.

As we understand the matter these indictments stated that these three parties formed a conspiracy to get up a lot of bogus circulars for the purpose of deceiving the voters at the judicial election and of injuring Judge Gilbert. One of the circulars was on its face a democratic circular and was sent in every instance to republicans. When they received it, they supposed it came from Judge Gilbert and was directed to them by mistake, supposing they were democrats, and it made them believe that he was engaged in a very dishonest way of electing and was trying to secure his election by fraud. The other circular was addressed to prohibitionists and purported to be signed by their committee recommending Judge Gilbert as a prohibitionist hostile to all liquor men, and as having while county judge "relentlessly pursued" liquor men. This was sent in every instance to saloon keepers who supposed they had received it by mistake and it was calculated to make them hostile to Judge Gilbert on the ground that they could not get a fair trial before him if he should be elected circuit judge.

It is asserted that these circulars changed a great many votes. In fact the impression was created in some quarters, and it was even hinted in some of the republican newspapers, that Judge Gilbert got out these circulars himself, and that when they were discovered he denied having done so. All this being true, it is difficult for ordinary people to understand why the use of these circulars for the purpose of defrauding and deceiving voters and injuring a candidate is any better, from a moral point of view, than ballot box stuffing or any other device by which fraud may be committed. The only difference apparently between the two methods is that one changes the ballots by fraud before they are put into the box, and the other changes them after they get in. The latter was the method adopted by Joseph Chesterfield Mackin for which he has been tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The former was the method adopted by our home conspirators, and for which, by the united efforts of the republican machine, they have been elevated to the front rank of the Ottawa bar.

As we have before said, the law is a great science which common people can never be made to comprehend. When judges on the bench decide that they cannot punish conduct which shocks the moral sense of the community, common people can only bow their heads in wonderment and awe. They have no right to criticize or complain. If they dare to do so they are reminded that "thus saith the law" and that the law is a subject too deep for their comprehension. This conflict between the law and common decency may account for the remarkable fact that two circuit judges were necessary to try this case, after both had shown a disposition to shirk the responsibility. So far as we have ever known no such proceeding ever took place before in this Circuit. Men have been tried for all the crimes in the catalogue, from assault and battery to murder, and no one ever thought of calling in two judges. Was it the fact that the indicted parties were lawyers that made the difference, and was it because these judges thought that the decision would be contrary to the moral sense of the community, and that the odium would be lighter if divided between two than if borne by one alone?

Those who have investigated the facts are not surprised that so great an effort was put forth to smother the cases without a trial, nor that the defendants found their chief supporters among that portion of the

republican party which is in accord with the machine. This dirty work was not done without the assistance of the republican managers of the judicial campaign, nor without the knowledge and acquiescence of the intimate friends of the republican candidate. The names of republicans to whom the spurious democratic circulars could be sent were furnished by the chairman of the republican central committee of the different counties. But worse, perhaps, of all, on Wednesday, six days preceding the election, Chase Fowler was in the office of Hill & Dibell, at Joliet, and there, in the presence of Mr. Hill, Mr. McIntosh and Howard Snapp, exhibited large packages of these fraudulent circulars, fully explaining to them that the democratic circulars were to be sent to republicans and the prohibition circulars to saloon keepers, and Mr. Snapp, who is master in chancery, member of the republican judicial committee and also brother-in-law of Dibell, himself innocently mailed forty or fifty of the circulars to republicans of Will county. These being the facts, the FREE TRADER admires the energy, pluck and skill exhibited by the republican machine, which has successfully prevented an open and public investigation of this scandalous business.

The quashing of the indictments presented against these men will not be viewed by the public as an indication of their innocence—as the removal of a cloud as it were upon their character. When such men, by refusing to stand a jury trial, admit their guilt of the ill conduct they are accused of, they are not whitewashed and made martyrs and saints because a court decides that all is fair in war and politics. Legally we suppose they are fully vindicated, but morally they are not, and decent people of all shades of political opinion must look at them askance. No doubt they will flatter themselves that they have improved their standing at the bar and made themselves "solid," so to speak, with the judiciary. But in this they will find themselves mistaken. The bench is not a position that will be used for the payment of political debts, and certainly not for the reward of such political practices as these creatures have shown and confessed themselves guilty of.

### VILAS AND THE SUBSIDIES.

We have been piling for a month past with pamphlets and newspaper scraps, with requests to "notice," or "please publish," attacking Postmaster General Vilas for an alleged violation of a law of congress in refusing to distribute among certain steamship companies a subsidy of \$600,000 claimed to have been voted by the last congress in their behalf. Has Mr. Vilas disobeyed a law of congress as alleged? The United States Senate, which is called (and with a good deal of justice too) "the father of subsidies," did insert in the postoffice appropriation bill last winter a clause voting \$600,000 to be distributed among American steamship companies carrying foreign mails. When the bill got to the house the clause was stricken out. Going back into the senate, that body reinserted the clause with a provision that the Postmaster General "is hereby authorized" so to use the money if he found it necessary in order to promote the efficiency of the postal service. Coming before the house in this shape, some doubt was raised as to the expenditure of the money being left discretionary with the P. M. General, and Mr. Morse, of Mass., who had opposed the subsidy, asked Mr. Horr, who was championing the senate section, the direct question:

Mr. Morse—Then it is entirely optional with the Postmaster General to use the appropriation or not, as he may see proper?

Mr. Horr—Every dollar of it is left to his judgment. If he does not think the service demands that a contract should be made with any vessel or any route he need not make it.

More positive language than this it would be impossible to use, and on this understanding alone the house assented to the clause. It is well known that when Mr. Vilas undertook to make a contract with the steamship companies they simply claimed that in addition to their former pay they were entitled to these \$600,000 and they would make no contract with him on any other terms. Mr. Vilas then began to look in another direction and he soon found that he could have our foreign mails carried in other American vessels, and by other routes and at a much cheaper rate than had formerly been paid, and he made his contracts with them, securing a better service than the steamship lines proposed to give without any sacrifice of dignity and at much less expense. In a word, the steamship companies overreached themselves, and in their chagrin are trying to raise this howl against the P. M. General.

We have seldom seen anything in the newspaper way so beastly, vile and ghastly as an editorial in the last La Salle Times on the death of Vice President Hendricks. It revives a foul slander against him that was met and refuted twenty years ago, and which Gov. Oglesby was the only stunner mean enough to repeat during the campaign of 1884, to the effect that in 1861 Mr. Hendricks was so much of a secessionist that he refused to speak at a Union meeting in Shelbyville, Ind., though present and invited to do so; and having taken up this rotten old lie, the Times proceeds to glory in the Vice President's death as that of a traitor and public enemy. That there should be any man found throughout this fair land possessed of such fiendish malignity is astounding. La Salle must be an exceptionally lawabiding city when such a creature can walk its streets without a wholesome fear of rotten eggs.

Gen. John A. Logan, too, is now a "plumed knight," and Jim Bialne will please take notice. The General was made a Knight Templar a few evenings ago in Chicago.

One of the notable political phenomena of the day is the progress of prohibition in the south. Attention has been especially drawn to it by the recent election in Atlanta, Ga., where the prohibitionists made a fight for local option in the county of Fulton. The prohibitionists carried the day by a small majority against the commercial interests of Atlanta, after a most exciting struggle, in which the clergy of nearly all denominations, women and blacks and whites, engaged and fraternized, without regard to race, according to their sentiments for or against the traffic in liquor.

An election on the same question at the same time took place in all the counties of Georgia and more than two-thirds of them decided for local option.

Alabama is largely affected by the same movement, and it has extended into South Carolina and North Carolina, and will be introduced in Virginia by the coming legislature submitting local option to a vote of the people.

The Board of Commissioners for the selection of a location for the new Illinois State Soldiers' Home met for the twentieth time on Tuesday of this week at Springfield, and after a few ineffectual ballots finally broke the long deadlock and decided by a majority vote in favor of Quincy. The votes that decided the question were those of Berry, Crawford, White and Wallace.

The most creditable thing about the decision is that it ends what for over two months had been a puerile and indisputable squabble. The public generally had got so sick of it that they would have been satisfied if the commission had decided in favor of Squash Hollow.

The death of the Hon. John T. Stuart, an old and honored citizen of Springfield, occurred in that city on Sunday last. He had attained the ripe age of 78 years. In 1838 he defeated Stephen A. Douglas for congress in the district that then extended from Springfield north to the Wisconsin border, Douglas being beaten by a mistake of less than 50 voters at Lockport who voted for Stephen instead of Stephen A. Douglas, the law as to the names of candidates voted for at that time being much more rigid than at present.

Just So.—Says the Ottawa Times: "It is to be hoped, if the indictments are quashed, it will not be taken that hereafter any man can send out a lying circular with a forged name to it." To which the Joliet News adds: "And if no law exists to punish such forgeries as were used in the late election, it is about time the legislature provided some way by which such unscrupulous politicians can be reached."

We shall soon witness some such work at the capitol of Ohio over the election of a U. S. Senator as was shown at Springfield last winter. The Republicans have but four majority in the house and there is a powerful combination forming against the reelection of Sherman, headed by Cadis Charley Foster, and the fight promises to be exceedingly lively.

As we go to press Friday night a blizzard is raging from the northwest and as such storms generally have much of their force exhausted ere reaching this locality, it is quite probable that a violent storm is in force in the northwest. The first snow storm of the season came on the wings of the blizzard.

The natural gas tests near Mendota appear to be proving more successful with every new stage of the "boring." Our Mendota correspondent gives an intelligible and interesting account of the later operations and successes.

EDITORS FREE TRADER:—I hereby acknowledge thanks and many obligations to my friend, Mr. C. Ellsworth, of Farm Ridge, for his continuous generosity in furnishing material favorable to the general advancement of the P. & C. breed of hogs in the way of weights of his remarkable Chester Whites and challenge to P. C. breeds to equal them. I think by Mr. E.'s actions he must have been taking a Rip Van Winkle sleep, for only a short time ago he marketed another one of his remarkable Chesters, and, as it weighed the very ordinary weight of only 640 lbs., he imagined that he had been so lucky as to produce a "world beater," and lost no time until he had in his characteristic way thoroughly informed his P. and C. admirers of this wonderful accomplishment. He even went so far as to publish in the Republican a challenge to P. & C. breeders to produce a hog of equal weight. Now, I accept his challenge, and if he will only take a little time while passing by to stop I will show him a hog that will be nice for him to have stand out in his pasture, so that his whole herd of Chesters might lie around in the shade and avoid the heat of the noonday sun. Just think, Charley, how motherly it would look for a whole herd of Chesters to lie in the shade of one P. & C. hog! It would make you think of Jumbo and the baby elephant. The hog in question is a Poland-China brood sow that has this season raised ten pigs, and now, in only fair flesh, weighs 745 lbs. Charley, you will have to come soon if you get to see it, for I have been thinking of painting a white face for it and then turn it out in the pasture with the Herefords. Respectfully,  
WALLACE LIBBY.

The Earlville Leader billed the play of "Divorce," given there on Tuesday night by the Mendota Opera House Stock Company with the city marshal, police magistrate and city attorney in the cast, together with Miss Tillie Baumbach, soprano of the Presbyterian church choir, and Mrs. Agnes Bonauer-Rodner, of the German church choir, in thrilling songs, together with the invincible Ed. Higgins, the comedian. This company drew a full house on the above occasion, and it is said will give a performance in the opera house in this city in the near future.

## HOME MATTERS.

### Personal.

HAMMON.—Miss Bertie Hammon is in Chicago.

THORNE.—Miss Emma Thorne, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. T. E. McKinlay.

HALLIDAY.—Miss Carrie Halliday was on a visit to Peru friends recently.

BARNES.—Miss Laura Barnes has taken the oath of office as postmaster at Leland.

WELLS.—H. W. Wells, a distinguished attorney of Peoria, was in the city on Wednesday.

BLAKE.—Geo. W. W. Blake, master in chancery, was in Indiana last week on business.

TRUE.—Miss Angie True, of Waltham, has been the guest of Miss Fanny Eichelberger, the past week.

SPILLAINE.—Mrs. and Nellie Spillaine on Wednesday departed for their future home in Southern California.

CATLIN.—Mrs. T. D. Catlin gave a noon luncheon yesterday to a small party of friends at her residence on the north bluff.

ARMSTRONG.—Hon. G. W. Armstrong attended the funeral ceremonies of Vice President Hendricks, at Indianapolis, on Tuesday.

MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. George Meyer, East Ottawa, who had been on a lengthy visit to friends at Dixon, returned home on Sunday.

BANE.—Mrs. Will Bane, who has been visiting at her father's, James Follett's, returned on Wednesday to her home in Humboldt, Iowa.

HISE.—John Hise, the newly appointed surveyor-general of Arizona, on his way west stopped Thursday and Friday in this city to see old friends.

FORD.—Supervisor James Ford, of Wallace township, sat in the reporters' box Tuesday night and took stenographic notes of Bishop Spaulding's lecture.

STANNARD.—Mrs. Stannard, of Madison, Neb., arrived here on Thanksgiving and will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Roberts until after the holidays.

SHAYER.—Misses Rose and Kittie Shayer, who had been visiting friends at Sandwich for several weeks, have returned, after Sandwiching in a very pleasant time. This is not a pun.

CURD.—E. J. King, of Kendallville, Ind., and Miss Minnie Mueller, of La Salle, were married at the latter city yesterday. The lady was one of La Salle's queens, but now she is a King.

DOBLE.—Budd Doble, ex-driver of the famous horse, Goldsmith Maid, was in the city Wednesday, looking at a span of roadsters owned by W. J. Neely, which it is thought he will purchase.

STUART.—Capt. James E. Stuart, of Chicago, formerly post office inspector, now associated with Frank Hatton in the conduct of the Chicago Mail, was in the city Monday in the interests of that publication.

C. B. & Q.—J. D. Butler, general superintendent of C. E. Resseigne, superintendent of Illinois lines, and George Alexander, superintendent of Chicago division, passed through on the "Q" Tuesday on a tour of inspection.

MCFENRY.—M. E. McFenry, of Geneseo, who, together with his handsome and charming wife, were here at the races in August, was in the city Monday. Mr. Mc had on that occasion here Bonnie McGregor and Georgiana.

ROGERS.—Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Rogers, of the Clifton, attended the funeral of Daniel Crea, Wednesday, in Chicago. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Mrs. E. D. Taylor, of this city, who was also present at the funeral ceremonies.

GUNKEL.—Mr. Gunkel registered at the Clifton Wednesday night as agent of Dr. Talmage. He wouldn't say where he was going, what he wanted in town or permit himself to be interviewed in any manner, shape or form. Don't be a clam, Mr. G.

ROE.—In a column mention of former Streator boys where they are and what they are doing, the Times mentions Geo. Roe, station agent of the "Q" in this city. The above paper might have added that Mr. Roe is a highly popular official, capable, trustworthy, and with scores of friends on all sides.

DUGGAN.—Miss Maggie Duggan, of Joliet, who was the guest of Miss Nell Dwyer for a few days, returned home Monday. Miss D. has many friends and admirers in Ottawa who will always be pleased to welcome her with outstretched arms on the occasion of her visits.

LEWIS.—E. C. Lewis, who was appointed a delegate to the Farmers' National Convention by the governor, was in attendance at the gathering, at Indianapolis, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. He has also been elected president of the Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association.

PARKS.—Judge B. F. Parks, a celebrated Democratic stump speaker, of Aurora, was in the city Wednesday. He is interested in a damage case before the Appellate Court for injuries received by a defective sidewalk in the above city, from the effects of which he has been rendered a cripple.

HESS.—Louis Hess was one of the delegation who attended the party, given at Peru, Thanksgiving, by the Twin City Amusement Club, and the News, of that city, says that he saved car fare by escorting to the ball one of Peru's most popular young ladies. Louis, do you admit the soft impeachment?

WHEELER.—W. S. Wheeler, First Lieutenant of Co. D., has resigned, his resignation taking effect Dec. 1. Mr. Wheeler was one of the charter members of the company and its first lieutenant for the past five years. Charley Hoek, who is in the direct line of succession, will be elected to the position at the election which will be called in a few weeks.

BROWN.—Edgar S. Browne, the staunch and able Democratic lawyer of Mendota, and Miss Gertrude K. Schick, of that city, were

married on Sunday evening at the Presbyterian church in Mendota. Mr. and Mrs. Browne, the writer, in common with your many Ottawa friends, wishes you a life of unceasing happiness, crowned with heaven's choicest blessings.

BAGLEY.—Mrs. M. Bagley has returned to her friends in Dayton, Ia. after a residence of some time in Nebraska, where she made a claim on a piece of government land. Mrs. Bagley is a model settler if one is to judge of the samples of the products of her farm in the way of soil potatoes, which she showed us, which it would puzzle old fellows working the old mellow soil of La Salle county to duplicate in size or quality. They are "White Elephants" from Nebant Co., northwestern Nebraska, and are beauties. Mrs. B. also brought home with her a copy of the FREE TRADER, dated way back in 1844, which is a rare curiosity outside the files of this paper.

### Bishop Spaulding's Lecture.

The lecture delivered by Bishop Spaulding at the Catholic church Tuesday evening on "St. Columba," though not a subject which permitted much of the oratorical powers of this distinguished prelate to be enhanced, it was a brilliant and finished lecture and throughout was listened to with the closest attention by the large audience present. The Bishop spoke without notes—his usual custom—and his address occupied over an hour-and-a-half in delivery. He referred to St. Columba as one of the noblest characters in Irish history. The influence of such men were even felt in our times. Such men never die. The thoughts we think, the language we speak, the laws we obey have been bequeathed us. In the love of country, love of home throughout hopes, fears and disappointments surely of no people can this be said than of the Irish people. In reference to the great Saint the speaker said that he was born in north of Ireland in the year 521, when this vast continent of ours was asleep in darkness. He sprang from one of the noblest and proudest races in Ireland. Belonging to the first families he had great wealth at his command, and was a man of brave and generous impulses. He was banished for life from his native country after becoming a priest and establishing a number of monasteries. He then settled upon one of the isles of the Hebrides, where he founded a monastery whose fame soon spread abroad throughout Europe. From that retreat he diffused the light of religion upon the pagan population of even remote countries. Much of his writings are filled with the breath of immortal poetry. He was not alone a Monk, but a poet, and possessed a deep love for his native land. He, like the Irish of the present day, loved his country, though misrule, ignominy and tyranny, and all the miseries that could be inflicted upon it. The monks of those days were Ireland's poets, historians, orators and statesmen. They stood between the people and their tyrants. They expelled morganatic marriage and raised up woman to be man's equal. These were the monks, the Irish monks. Young men from various parts of the continent of Europe came to the Irish monasteries to be educated, for there they could get the best instruction. In concluding the reverend speaker eloquently referred to the grand movement now going on in Ireland in the interests of self-government. The cause would triumph, though hopeless effort and deep misery marked previous movements, and Ireland restored to freedom was the speaker's cherished desire.

A number of priests from the surrounding cities, La Salle, Peru, Streator, Seneca and other places occupied seats inside the chancel railing during the lecture. Wednesday forenoon many of the citizens of Ottawa, both Protestant and Catholic, called at the Parochial residence to pay their respects to the eminent divine, who is highly revered outside the pale of his own church for his scholarly attainments and abilities. The large audience which gathered to hear his lecture was composed of many members of other churches in this city, which speaks of a liberality of feeling and a generosity that is especially commendable.

### The Redick Monument.

Mr. E. Kuyil has just completed the Redick monument, in the erection of which the strongest hoisting machinery and hauling apparatus the city possesses have been called into requisition and taxed to their utmost capacity.

It is needless to refer at this time to the size and importance of this work, which has been fully described in these columns. One cannot help noticing it, however, either on entering the cemetery or passing along its border. It stands like a monarch of the forest, overlooking the entire grounds. A closer inspection reveals its beauty. Like all meritorious works, it improves on acquaintance and must be seen from several points and various distances to be fully taken in. The difficulties of ornamentation, which must be simple and chaste, and yet sufficient, have been fully met by Mr. Kuyil, the artist, and the result is a monument imposing, suggestive of sadness, full of repose, and still elegant in its proportions throughout.

We think if Mr. Kuyil was to be congratulated on his receiving the award for this work, he should now be doubly congratulated on his having accomplished it with so much honor to himself.

### Amusements.

The Opera House management take pleasure in announcing to the theatre-going public of this city that the Graham Earle Dramatic Company will begin a week's engagement here commencing next Monday night, Dec. 7. The combination comprises first-class talent, having played in some of the largest cities of the west during the present season. The star of the troupe, Miss Agatha Singleton, is a beautiful and brilliant young actress, who is well supported by Mr. Graham Earle and an excellent company. Men-